ments mingred with ather parties, formed in delice. "Is accordingly appeared there, in August, 1810, MOST SCHOOLS, that under the administration of rat. It is stronge that no native printer has seized of the Shawanov Prophets Washington, and the communication of the sider open its irreferite, and spread them on the never During the time of the lattle, the Prophet kept Adams, William BENRY HARRISON was a drop excess. Imagine this athletic, and solv himself-accurate, on an adjacent eminence, singing a FIRST UNIVERSALE SET THE SUPERISES OF CASE, STANDING BOOK from the groups of his war song. He told his followers that the Great and warnly unitrained his claims against Mr.

*produced Governor of Lebour by Mr JEPFE SERIN and removed to Vincennes in 1501. He continued Governor sentil 1812, and was then appointed by Mr MADISON Commander-in-thief of the North Western Army:

The following elegant and able appeal to the parnotism of the West and the whole Union shows the principles, the islents and patriotic devotion to the country, of the man, who afterwards won the title of the Washington of the West.

Estract from Gov. Harrison's Speech, while Gov. ernor of Ledians, to the Legislature of that State delivered on the 18th of August, 1807.

"I should ful to do justice to my feelings, and perhaps disappoint your expectations, gentlemen, should I neglect, on this occasion, to mention a sub-

from every class of its citizene.

The United States, true to the principles which ought te prevail in every Republic, preferring happiness to splendor, and safely to glory, have codeawored to abstract theamelves from the entangling politics of Europe, and, by observing the most perfact neutrality to keep clear of those bloody wars, the glube. The justice and unpartiality of her conduct towards beligerents, have not however, been reciprocated; and, from one of those powers, insult before his uplifted sabra, and injury have followed each other in quick succession, and promised satisfaction been anticipated parating a legal commerce upon that occan to which all have an equal right, have been captured and plumlered, and their men impressed to serve a foreign tyrant, and shod their blood in battles, in which they have no interest. For these aggressions, our government without mingling with its politics those passions which agitate the breasts of monarche and which produce the greater part of those wars which overwhelm their unhappy subjects an misery and ruin, have demanded redress but in vain. Still calculating, however, upon the existence of a better disposition, on the part of a power erally a "trial of who can do the other the most harm," was deprecated by the people as well as by western actilements. the Government; and, so long as there remained the most distant hope of an amounter adjustment, argument and negociation were thought preferable. to war. This delusion has, however, passed away, and given place to the opinion that moderation and forbearance, have mistaken for timidity and fear. Some nations like some individuals, will not profit

and fortunes in support of their rights. "I should do injustice to the wall known patriotcountremen.

a nation which vainly boarts of her attainments in company, immediately moved forward, when they his command. every art and sessmen.

which calls him to the field. How deep the found sation, how lasting the disgrace, how injurious to made. the cause of republications should the blood of our murdered fellow eduzens remain unsatisfied or un- Spencer and Warwick, the carnage was dreadful. revenged. But it cannot be. Americans must Capt. Spencer and his Lieutenants were all killed, prize too highly their dear bought rights, tamely to and Capt. Warwick was mortally wounded. Capt. surrender them to the proud nation from which they Providence will make us the objects of its peculiar care. Another Washington will arise to lead our armies to victory and glory, and the tyrants of the tion of freemen are not to be injured with impu-

Thus spoke the pairiet HARRISON, the very man who was afterwards called by the country to

lead our atmiss to victory and glory.

which the coming savage could not teply.

He asked the close, if the Great Spirit gave ern lands to the Indians as one entire community was happened that the tribes had different langage and could not all of them understand each olier, and why, as the whites where divided into the U. S. deficient tribes and had different possessions, the Indiana should not also be divided. The General then vandreated the tatle of the Miamis to the lands in question, and that of the United States, through The following han extract from a communication of them, and sat down that his remarks might be interpreted.

The moment Tecumseli perceived their bearing, and the weakness of his own, he cried out "Palee, ject which has greatly agitated our country, and called furth the warmest expressions of patriotic arder their tomahawks, rose on their feet and were ready at the slightest morion, to massacre the Gen, and his Billoudantr.

His presence of mind did not forsake him at his awful moment. He disengaged himself from the arm their in which he was sitting, and seized his exced, placed himself in an antude of defence and though attended by a number of unarmed citiwhich have so long desolated the finest quarter of zens only, he never qualled or blanched before the savages who now threatened his life. The Indians were astounded at his bravery and drew back

A Sorgant's Guard of twelve men being near at and were sent for, sithough the protection would by further outrage. The ships of our merchants, have been undequate, had hostillities actually comnenced, he holdly taxed Tecomich with his treach. ory, and directed him to depart instantly for his ome. The abashed savage sunk under the rebuke

I the Governor and retired. Not another men is a thousand would have beaved with so much bravery and presence of mind. His death on that occasion would undoubtedly have d to a general rising of the tribes, and scenes of namingated distress in two frontier settlements.

Before his appointment of Major Gen, as Gov. Indiana, he commanded in person the troops raised for the defence of the frontiers and to avenge the Indian murdres which had been accommed by British instigation, upon the inhabitants of our When Governor he fought and gained the bloody battle of Tippecance, upon

Tecumen, and his brother the Prephet, had the address to bring about a combination of several Inby the lessons of experience. Great Britain might head of the Indiana militis, a small body of the U. and set out for Indiana Territory, with a body of have remembered that the arms of America were States troops, and a detachment of Kentucky militia troops, to break up the settlement of the hostile not palsied by the previous use of remunitrances, and Volunteers, marched to the Prophet's town up-savages. But President Medison, seeing the con-A bind fatality burnes her on to that destruction on the Wabash, in order to break up the Indian fidence that the westeren people reposed in Gov. which America had no wish to accelerate; and, an league, or chastise the savages into submission .- Harrison, appointed him commander in Chief-and act of tyranny and injustice, enryaming any thing The Shawaune Prophet, had collected a large num- his commission reached him in a few days after that can be found even in the history of her depte- ber of warriors, armed with British muskets, and his resignation to Gen Winchester. From thence intelligent and successful farmers in those regions dations open neutrals, has converted a useful friend supplied with British powder, and inspired them commenced one of the most difficult, important and consider their improvements as yet in their with a helief of certain conquest; of the whites .- | finally successful scenes of operations, during the aggressions,-The blood class in my check, when By a rapid match and somewhat circuitous route late war. I reflect on the humilating, the disgraceful scene Gov, flarmon suddealy appeared before the Pro- In the spring of 1813, he commanded the army, of the crew of an American slop of war, mustered phet's town, and encamped open the Toppecanoe, a and defended Fort Meige upon the Manmee, sucon its own decks by a British Licutonant for the bush, on the sixth of November cossfully against a large British and Indian torce, purpose of selecting the innocent victims of British 1811. The troops were ordered to sleep upon with a garrison, wholly inadequate to the duty, and tyranny. But an act of this kind was perhaps not their arms, and arrangements made in case of an with a small supply of balls, which fact he kept cessary to convince all our fellow citizens, that attach in the night. At half past four o'clock in secret. This defence, was amongst the most strikthey had nothing to expect from British generosity the morning of the 7th; Gov. Harrison, had arisen, ing events of the war 1812, and inspired the Ameror justice, when they were opposed to British in and in two minutes more, a signal would have been icans with confidence, from one end of the Union His father had promised to come to him on terests. The unbeard of outrage has made a deep given for the whole army to rise and form. At to the other. Niles in his Register, in giving an on hearing the report of his gun-which he did, and impression upon the American cond. Citizens of that moment the guard was killed by arrows, and account of the defence says," We now begin to see found his son laying in the paws of a panther, the every political denomination are rallying around the the savages headed by the Prophet himself, rushed the fruition of our hopes in the gallant exertions of panther wagging his tail, appearing much pleased atandard of their country 1 and pledging their lives so furiously to the attack, with tremendous yells, the western people and their televed christian HAR- with his prise. The boy told his father that he ed in the contest which is likely to ensue; for who fire upon the left of the front line of Infantry under the bonds of that unboly alliance between the pieces. does not know that the tomahawk and scalping the command of Major Ployd. In a moment Gov. British and the Imilians, and gave hope and vigor kade of the savage are always employed as the in- Harrison threw houself at their head, and perceiving to the friends of the republic. Gen. Procter the struments of British vengeance. At this moment, that the heaviest five proceeded from some taxes communiter of the British forces fled, and 2000 of follow cirizens, as I sincerally believe, their agents about twenty yards in front, ordered May. Davis, a his Indian alles left the British service, in a state are organizing a combination amongst the Indians distinguished lawser and orator who volunteered of disentisfaction at the result. within our limits for the purpose of assassination for the expedition, to dislodge them with his dra- The following is an extract from a letter from

were disloyed and driven from their advantagous "At this important crises but one sentiment should position. The attack then became general along Canada, against the enemys of our country, is the break, and deafening yell and terrible carriage, -government, he should patiently went the signal ing the tracps to build out until daylight, to keep

On the right flank defended by the companies of Robb's countray had been driven from their post, were wrested. A benificent and discriminating Gov. HARRISON, threw himself at their head, and led them in person to the aid of the gallant Spencer and Warwick, where they fought bravely; having seventeen of their number killed. While the brave world will be taught the useful lessons that a nu- Harrison was leading this company to the attack wounded in the head.

As Governor of Indiana he acted as agent for the left, and gave orders for the charge as soon as Porton with Journal.

have recordly property to one of the present the present the property of the present as a support of the present as a support of the property Transfer. My are an arranged a specific of the same of our brave troops were killed or wounded. The est greenales. Loss therefore speak as the point, introduct by several bandered warriors. Indiana suffered atill more. And many of the said ABSCHUTE CERTAINTY, and I arrive is represented as one of intence inter-

During the time of the battle, the Prophet kent scenes. He adversely the violes of Mr Aferras, counterposes, and with all the grave of estural eras. Spirit world render the bulletts of the white men settle got of the Great Sprid, never to be allegated faced by the light and victory, while their enemies would have light and victory, while their enemies would by any our true heigh the common property of all. be involved in Carkness and defeat. Soon after the battle commenced he was informed that his sted his claims, when the General replied with men were falling. He told them to fight on-it concut cased on the same mode of reasoning and would soon be as he perfected, and then began to sing bouder,

Tecumiels was not present at this engagement, He was absent from his people, on a visit to the Southern tribes, whom he was endeavoring to unite in the league he was attempting to form against

The Legisuture of Indiana and Kentucky, by the following, showed how much the services of this patriot were appreciated at the time.

Gen. W . JOINSON to His Excellency WILLIAM H. Habrison, Cevernoe and Commander in Chief in and over the Indiana Territory, November,

Sm-Toc louse of Rrepresentatives of the Indiana Territory, in their own name, and in behalt of their constitutents, most cordially reciprocate the congratulations of your Excilency on the GLORIOUS RESULT of the late sunguinary conflict with the Shavanoc Prophet, and the tribes of Indians confederated with him; and when we see displayed in behalf of our country, not only the consummate abilities of the general, but the heroism of the man; and when we take into view the benefits which must result to our country from those exertions; we camot for a moment, withhold the meed of our applause."

The following resolution passed the Kentucky Legislature, January 1, 1812.

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of the State of Kantucky, that in the late campaign aguinst the Indians upon the Wabash, Gov. WILLIAM II. Hannson has behaved like a Hero, a Patriot and a General; and for his cool, deliberate, skillful and gallant conduct in the battle of Tippecanoe, he will deserves the warmest thanks of his country

After this battle Governor Harrison issued his proclamation for volunteers, and in a few days, more flocked to his standard than were wanted, and about 1200 from Kentucky returned home, but held themselves to readiness to march at a moment's says a writer at the time great numbers of mounted Riflemen joined him for a term of forty days, and found themselves with provisons.

It was the original design of the Government, that Gov. Winchester, a respectable officer and soldier of the Revolution, should have the command dian tribes against the U. States. A number of of the North Western Army. In consequence of otrages had been perpetrated, and the most shock- which, Gen. Harrison, on his arrival at Port Wayne, ing marders committed. Gov. Harrison at the took leave of the army, in an affectionate manner,

that some of them entered the camp, before many RISON, whose official despatch, will warm the

animate the breast of every true American; diere- the left flink, the whole front, the right flank and first wish of our hearts. Two great objects ingarding every personal consideration, he should part of the rear line, and lested until about sky duced us to come, first, to be at the regaining of try 2 confiding in the wisdom and firmness of his Governor Harrison went along the lines, encourage of Malden, and secondly to serve under an officer our own Territory and Detroit, and at the taking in whom we have confidence. We could not have the lines entire, when an effectual charge should be engaged in the service without such prospects, when we recollect what disasters have attended us for want ofgood Generals. We do not want to serve under cowards, drunkards old grames, nor traitors, but under one who has proved himself to be PRUDENT WISE, and BRAVE."

[Conclusion in our next.]

plaint was made to one of our justices by a lazy importance hereafter .- N. Y. Observer. quarrelsome fellow, that another had abused him-Scarcely had the complaint been made, before the

From the Fermant Farmer, AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Some farmers, we are told, think that the calimates of crops, profits, &c. occasionally published in this paper, are sometimes extravagently high .-We notice that the erticles objected to un this ground, are in fact nothing else then statements of actual results obtained by individuals whose names are given. The products named in such listed to show the effects of skill and care, or of new and particular methods of cultivation or management. Now we beg our readers not to put too low an estimate on the capabilities of Vormont farms, or the intelligence and enterprise of those who cultivate them. We know, as yet, very little about the rich rewards that are to crown agricultural industry among those verdant fills .what it was filteen or twenty years ago, an immence advance in enterprise and thrift !-For ourselves we see nothing to hinder and many things that promise a far more rapid advance for many years to come. Those who have pursued or thirty years ago, are already distanced by such as think and plan about their farms in the spirit fintelligen innovators. You see the difference or twenty years hence.

In our first number we published some account of the early history of agricultural enterprise and improvement in Dutches county N. Y. A late number of the Poughkeepsie Journal, after noticing as to the presentation of a memorial remonstrating the east amount of agricultural produce sent to market from that county last year, says;

"Dutches county farms are eagerly sought after at higher prices than farming lands will command in any other part of the State, or perhaps of the Union, and these prices are every year advancing. A large portion of the farms in this county have advanced in price about 100 per cent. during the last ten years, and yet so great have been the improvements in farming, that it is generally believed that these farms pay better interest now, on these advanced prices, that they did at the former comparatively low prices. Of one thing there can be no doubt-and that is, that the farmers of Dutchess are more really and substantially prosperous than they ever have been at any former period .-This prosperity brings with it an increase of capital, which leads to still futher improvements in farming, and these again contribute to swell the tide of prosperity, and hence it is that Dutchess county farms will still continue to advance in price, for all time to come."

So will Vermont farms, though not so happily located near the best market as those of Dutchess County, continue to advance in price, if only the like spirit of improvement-of intelligence and enterprise in their business-shall animate those who

A practical farmer in Plymouth County, Mass. says that the expence of cultivation in that county had been thought to exceed the amount derived shall have been paid. from it. Ten bushels of rye to the acre, twenty of corn, one ton of hay, and two hundred bushels of potatoes were formely considered average crops. there have been crops of from 40 to 50 bushels of

rye, 115 to 122 of corn, from 3 to 4 tons of hay and from 400 to 500 bushels of potatoes to the acre. In several instances the products of farms have been more the quadrupled. And so in Essex County, in the same State. Daniel P. King, Esq. in an address at a late meeting of the Agricultural 164, nays 74. Society, appealed to his hearers for the truth of the remark that, within fifteen or twenty years, the produce of many forms had been nearly doubledthat the crops of hay, corn and other kinds of grain had increased on an average from 50 to 100 per cent-that agricultural labor had been very much facilitated by improved tools-the profits of the dairy greatly increased, &c. Yet the most infancy, and are looking forward with confidence | Wright was made the special order for Tuesday to far more abundant rewards of industry and skiil.

A Lad Killed by a Panther .- The Ogdensburg Republican relates the following melancholy incident, the particulars of which were given by the father of the boy who lost his life :- He was only in the vicinity of Indian camp, near Black Lake,had shot at the panther and wounded him, when

six lives lost .- A dreadful catastrophe occurred in olution of the Senate, calling for a statement of Lahaman's theatre booth, in St Petersburg, on the maximum amount which can be beneficially ex-Sunday, the 14th February. A beam took fire from pended in the Ordnance Department, and on fortia lamp, during the performance, when the building fications, annually, &c. and murder. And it these, their worthy allies, are goons. Maj. Davis gallantly advanced to the atnot let loose to slaughter our women and children, tack, but he was mortally wounded, and his par- "Lower Sandasky, July 4, 1813," which shows the audiance in the bexes, effected their escape propriate the proceeds of the public lands, and it will not proceed from the humanity and mercy of ty driven bank. Capt. Smelling, at the head of his the confidence reposed in him by the army under without injury, but those in the pit crowded into a granting lands to certain States. After debate, the roof fell and covered them with fire-brands; of a- price of certain lands, was rejected, year 9 noes 20; hove four hundred persons who were in the booth, and the Senate then adjourned. one Lundred and twenty-one males and five females | In the House, the Naval committee reported peristicd, and about ten more were severely injured, that it was inexpedient to establish a Navy Yard The Emperor himself assisted at the fire.

> circulating abolition publications in the District of and resumed the consideration of the "Bill author-Columbia, closed at Washington on Tuesday after izing the President of the United States to accept occupying the court ten days. The jury after be- the services of volunteers in certain cases." This U. S. Attorney, Mr Key, in behalf of the peosecu- the committee obtained leave to sit again. tion. The defence was ably conducted by Messrs | The bill for the better protection of the Western Coxe and Bradley. The law points contested and frontier was also considered in committee of the Server reprimand. A few days since a com- settled in this case, may be of great interest and whole.

Luck for the Terians - The New-Orleans papers his Aid Coi. Owen was killed at his side, and he opposing party appeared, with his dismal story of states that a Mexican schoozer, with five hundred was himself shot through the har, and slightly hard usage. The Justice after investigating the and fifty barrels of floor had been captured by the dirty affair, was in doubt which should be fined, and Textan armed schooner Liberty. In landing the Foreseeing that the enemy would make the last no little exasperated both sides by telling them flour, some of the barrels were staved, and upon cow, said that she would give milk year after year effort upon the fanks he reinforced the right and that they acted no better than members of Congress. examination were found to contain three kegs of without having calves; bucause it run in the breed,

21th Congress--- 1st Session.

Wednesday, April 20.

In the Susara, Mr McKean presented a memoal from sundry more mans of Philadelphia, com aming of the orengularities and delays in the trans. nission of the mails, and praying Congress to authorise the Postmanter General to contract for an express mail through the principal cities of the cases are not of course common. They are publication. The memorial was referred to the comnittee on the Post Office, &c.

The bill to authorize the construction of a rail. ead through lands the property of the U. States, near Albany, to Springfield, Mass, was read a third one and passed.

The bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the sett proceeds of the public lands and granting lands o the several States, coming up as the special or-Compare the condition of our farmers now, with der, Mr Southard resumed his remarks in support What of the bill.

In the House, the Speaker presented a letter rom the Secretary of the Treasury, &c. transmitting in compliance with a resolution of the House, a statement of names, ages, duties and salaries of the same old routine that they began with twenty the Clerks of the several departments, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr Wise, by consent of the House, made a statepent in reference to what he designated to be a every where. It will be far more striking five, ten false misrepresentation in an editorial article of the Globe of Tuesday. The article in question misrepresented its own report of the proceedings of he House, and basely charged Mr W. with having had an understanding on Monday with Mr Slade against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, with a constitution tolerating the existence of slavery and prohibiting its abolition. Mr W. proneonced this assertion basely false, as was every other which ascribed to him any understanding with any member from a non-slave holding State.

The House having passed to the orders of the day, the resolution from the Senate, fixing the day of adjournment on the 23d of May. On motion of Mr Thomas, the resolution was laid upon the table -yeas 102, nays 74.

General oppropriation bill, making appropriations or the civil and diplomatic expenses of the governnent for the year 1836.

The question pending was on concurring with he committee of the whole in the following amend-

Section 2. And being further enacted, That it shall be the duties of the Secretary, of the War and Navy Departments, and of the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the Hoose of Representatives, to lay before Congress, the first week in January in each year, a statement showing in detail the expenditures of the previous year, of the various sums which may have been appropriated by Congress for the contingent expenses of their respective Departments, and the two Houses of Congress, specifying the appropriation and under it the expenditures, each article purchased, the price paid, and to whom the same

A long debate took place between Mesers Mason of Va. Cave Johnson, Everett, Hardin, Bond, Williams of N. C. Harper, Hawes, A. H. Shepperd, J. Cambreleng, Tracey, and Boon, the amendment after some verbal modifications, was agreed to year 131, pays 57,

Mr Hannegan then moved the previous question, which was seconded by the House 95 to 64, and the main question was ordered to be put. Year

The main question, on the engrossment of the bill, was then decided in the affirmative, and the bill was then ordered to be engressed for a third In the SENATE, on Thursday, Mr Webster, from

the committee on Finance, reported a bill remitting the duties on certain goods destroyed by the fire in New York: read and ordered to a second reading. The bill to regulate the deposites of the Public Moneys came up in its order, and on motion of Mr

The bill to distribute the avails of the public lands among the several States came up in its orler. Mr Wright resumed and concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill. Mr Crittenden, poke at length in reply. But the Senate adjournd before any question was taken.

In the House, after a discussion of some length, and a resort to the previous question, the bill making appropriations for the wivil and diplomatic expenses of the United States, for the year 1836, was passed.

In the SENATE, on Fridry, Mr Shepley presented sundry resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Maine, instructing the Senators from that State to of our men could get out of their tents. The troops heart of every American." A series of disasters the animal sprang and caught him before he could arge the adoption of an amendment of the Coustiism of our territory, to suppose that either your- were quickly formed, and Governor Harrison into on the clamor of violent retreat; and as there was no chance of his life, he tution in relation to the election of President and selves or your constituents, gentlemen, felt less on mediately in person, repaired to the point of attack. and unprincipled opposition, had caused some of advised his father to fire and make as good a shot Vice President, the granting of liberal appropriathis interesting occasion than the rest of your and ordered two companies to the support of the the best friends of the country to begin to fear the as possible. After hesitating what to do, he fired tions for the purpose of national defence, and the assembled whose line had been broken. The Indians result. But the guilant defence of Fort Meigs by with deadly nim at the panther, but before the pussage of measures to protect the State of Maine We are, from our amustion peculiarly interest- being repulsed in this qualer, commenced a heavy Harrison, turned back the tide of war, loosened animal died, it succeeded in tearing the boy to against foreign aggression. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from Barning of a Theatre-One hundred and twenty the Secretary of War, enclosing a reply to the res-

narrow passage, which was soon filled up, when the amendment offered by Mr Walker, diminishing the

at Baltimore.

In pursuance of the special order of the 20th Trial of Crandall .- The trial of Crandall, for mat, the House went into committee of the whole, ing out two hours, returned a verdict of "not guil- subject occupied the attention of the House the Great exertions were made by the very able whole day. It was amended in several paris, and

The bill to aid in the construction of the New York and Eric Railroud, has passed both branches of the New York Legislature.

An Irishman recommending an excellent milch as she came from a cow that never had a calf!